some up for adoption yesterday, but on Dr. Hamfin's motion, in which Dr. Dickey concurred, it was made a standing order for 9:80 a. m. to. day. It is known that the leaders of the opposing forces-those who defend the Board and se who charge its management with inefficiency-are in consultation, and a compromiswill no doubt be the result of the many friendly oes that have been held.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Dr. John F. Magill, of Fairtield, Iowa, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Missions for Freedmen, read the report, in which he said:

Dr. John F. Magill, of Fairield, Iowa, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Missions for Freedmen, read the report, in which he said:

Namy things tend doubly to impress us with the importance of this department of our Church organization. These interests are not only many and great, and the Caristaesity of the propue and also by their intelligent patriotism. The church in the organization of this department did not take the forward supplied of this department did not take the forward supplied of the department did not take the forward supplied of the department of the control of th BECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE.

laughter. Continuing, the speaker said:

It is a great work you are doing in the South, brethren, and God grant that you may be able to continue it. I know the time—it does not seem so long ago—when if a negre came from the North on a vessel to one of our Southern ports as soon as he was landed be was put in jail right off, and why? Why? Because they would not let him get among his colored brethren and task the benefits and sweets of freedom to them, and that they who owned the negroes did not want it, so when the vessel was ready to sail again the negro was taken from his cell and replaced on the vessel and carried back to the North, and if a colored man from the South went North he was not allowed to go back. Now all is different, thanks be to God. (Appliance.)

The old man spoke with considerable vigor. Attention was then called to the sad condition of the family life, especially of the women and girls of the colored people of the South, which would not fail to move the hearts and hands of the women of our churches, the committee said, if they could but know it. No one would then disregard their necessities did they know the avidity with which they seize upon any token of sympathy and help. Work is in progress in nine of the Southern States and the Indian Territory. The ministers as a rule are good and able men. There has been a marked advance in church life and church extension. Twenty new men are going into the work this spring At the close of the war there were 4,000,000 of the colored people. The number is probably doubled now. The younger generation is less docile than the older, and illiteracy is on the increase in the States where the most of them live. These are the recommendations that the committee urged and those adopted after several addresses had been made:

addresses had been made:

1. That we gratefully recognize the good hand of God in loading forward the work of the Church by the ministry of this board to such a measure of prosperity and in the evidence that, notwithstanding some diversity of opinion as to matters of administration, there is substantial agreement as to the momentous importance of this department of our organization in order to meet our share of the responsibilities He has put upon us, in common with all the Christians of this country, in providing for the colored people the only kind of instruction and training that will fit them to serve God and their country.

2. That we commend the moments.

only kind of listration to serve God and their country.

2. That we commend the progress made by the board toward a higher degree of perfection in the organization of its work and recommend that it be carrentization of its work and recommend that it be carrentization of its work and recommend that it be carrentization of its work and recommend that it be carrentized to the carrent and the carren ganization of its work and recommend that it be car-ried forward, so that it may be able to meet all rea-sonable demands as to business methods. This we can the more cheerfully do inasmuch as the incidental occasions of restraint seem to be passing away.

3. That we commend this board to all our people as the medium by which they may do a great work to which God, in peculiar circumstances, has called all the people of this land, and urge them by all the considerations of patriotism and Christianity, each to take his part, assuring them of our solemn conviction of not only its importance, but its necessity, and of our purpose that every avenue of their co-operation shall, by the help of God, be made worthy of the high nature of the work.

by the help of God, be made worthy of the high nature of the work.

4. That we sgain advise all our people as far as preciseable to make their contributions to this work directly to the board, betteving that they are ilkely to have better facilities for a decision in such matters than those of us who have less opportunity to take into view the wants of the whole field.

5. That we are glad that the board has an established permanent fund, though as yet it is but small, and recommend that appeal be made to the churches for its enlargement.

6. That we advise as far as practicable that this work be taken up by the women of our churches, having confidence in their ability to appreciate its peculiar character and accomplish great things for the improvement of the home life, especially of the women and grits of families, assuring them that these are ready to appreciate very highly even the little things that may be done for their help.

7. That the term of service of the following members of the board expires with this meeting of the General Assembly: the Rev. W. C. Burchard, the Rev. George T. Purves and Messens Robert C. Totten and S. P. Harbison, and we recommend that these gentlemen be re-elected to serve for another term, as provided in the constitution of the Board.

ADDRESSES IN SUPPORT OF THE BOARD.

ADDRESSES IN SUPPORT OF THE BOARD.

Dr. R. H. Allen, who has been the secretary of the Freedmen's Board for a number of years, showed, when he rose to speak in behalf of his work among the colored people that his management was under criticism. He said more than once that this was perhaps the last time he should ever appeal to a General Assembly in the official position of secretary. He referred to the fact that he came from a slaveholding family. His grandfather, his father and himself had owned slaves. From this fact he felt that he was capable of knowing the needs of the negroes.

Dr. Allen is in his sixty-ninth year, and has been engaged in home mission work for more than forty years. Previous to that time he had been admitted to the bar in St. Louis. In his impressive, almost pathetic, address yesterday he said that the colored people could not be ignored in this country; it could no longer be said that they could not be taught. The contrary had been shown by them in the last twenty-five years. They were In the majority in some of the States, and they were growing fast in numbers. In this connection the speaker was reminded of a remark made to him not long since by a white man in discussing the question of the condition and future of the colored people in this country. This man gold that the best thing to do would be to ship them all off to Africa. " No, I replied," continued the speaker, " you cannot build ships fast enough to do that (and you can make your own calculations, brethren); for men may come, and men may go, but the

negroes go on forever." (Loughter.) The speaker did not seem to think that the Presbyterian Church had done enough for the freedmen, and he illustrated that view of the matter by quoting the remark of a colored man who read on a miser's gravestone, "Those who give anto the poor lendeth to the Lord," as follows: Well, the Lord don't owe that man anything." Dr. Allen was fearful lest the freedmen might have to say "that they don't owe some of the Presbyterians anything."

A FORMER SLAVE SPEAKS.

Dr. Allen introduced the Rev. Joseph Williams, "Uncle Joe." a colored commissioner from Georgia. The venerable preacher, now eighty-four years old, was a slave for forty years and purchased his own freedom. This is the third General Assembly that he has attended. As he was walking up the sisle, Dr. Allison, of Pittsburg, said that many years ago "Unele Joe" made an appeal for copies of the "Confessions of Faith," which he called
"the Bible of common sense." The Moderator
was reminded by this of a similar request from the
colored man, when he asked for the catechism

What You Need Spring and Fall

WHEN you feel "all run down" is Are always trying seasons to most constitutions, and unless the blood is puristoring strength after sickness, or toning up the system at any time, this is the medicine of all others. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds, whatever their pretensions; but remember that Ayer's has been the standard Sarsaparilla for nearly half a

but remember that Ayer's has been the standard Sarsaparilla for nearly half a century and has no equal.

"Sometime ago I found my system entirely run down. I had a feeling of constant fatigue and languor and very little ambition for any kind of effort. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparills, which I did with the best rosults. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used."—
Frank Mellows, Chelsea, Mass.

"I was all run down before I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and now I am gaining in strength every day."—
Mrs. Alice West, Jefferson, W. Va.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for several years. When I feel weary and worn out, it always helps me."—A. Grommet, Kingsville, Johnson Co., Mo.

"I was long troubled with nervous debility and severe headaches. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I have been restored to health."—Anthony Louis, by Tremont st., Charlestown, Mass.

"As a safe and reliable spring and family medicine, I think

Ayer's Sar saparilla.

APPLAUSE FOR THE NEGRO'S SALLY.

The Moderator here interrupted the speaker by

remarking "That is left for you to do." The speaker replied very quickly: "I cannot say as

much, Mr. Moderator, as he should have said."

which sally was received with loud applause and

The old man spoke with considerable vigor,

all its recommendations, was unanimously adopted

TO EDUCATE THE FREEDMEN.

DICKEY HAS A WORD TO SAY ABOUT THE

BOARD NOW UNDER FIRE.

The announcement that the subject of "The Freed-

men" would be discussed by eloquent speakers served to attract a large attendance to the Madison Avenue

Presbyterian Church last night. Scattered throughout

the congregation were many colored men, and clergy-

men now in attendance upon the General Assembly

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, acted

as presiding officer, and made a brief introductory ad-

rear of jubilee in the Presbyterian Church, and, there-

wonders.
Other brief addresses were made by the Rev. Mr.
Sanders, Editor of "The Africo-American Presby-terian," and the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

THE HOME MISSION CAUSE ABLY PRESENTED

BY LABORERS FROM DIFFERENT

The Women's Executive Committee of Home Missions

of the Presbyterian Church met yesterday afternoon

in the chapel of the Madison Square Church, Dr. Kendall, the secretary of the Home Mission Board,

presiding. There was a large attendance of women

interested in mission work and missionary workers

from all parts of the country. The principal business was the delivery of short addresses relative to their

work by missionaries from Colorado, Arizona, New-

Mexico, Indian Territory, Alaska and Utah, Missionary

Green, from Utah, said that the Mormons sent more

missionaries East than the missionary society sent

West, and it was astonishing how many converts the Mormons made. But the time was not far distant

A Sensick Passenger,

On the ocean, cares little about a storm. He is post-

tively indifferent whether he is washed overboard or not.

But, set right by a wineglassful or two of Hestetter's

Stomach Bitters, he feels renewed interest in his personal

safety. This fine corrective neutralizes in brackish water

-often compulsorily drank on shipboard, to the grievous

detriment of health-the pernicious impurities which give

rise to disorders of the stomach, liver and bowcis. To

the mariner, the tourist, the Western pioneer and miner,

she Bitters is invaluable as a means of protection against

malaria, when its seeds are latent in air and water. To

the effect of overwork, mental or manual, it is a most reliable antidote, and to the debilitated and nervous, it

affords great and speedily felt relief and vigor.

PARTS OF THE PIELD.

said, was well worth saving.

This, he said among other things, was the

MEETING IN THEIR BEHALF-DR.

laughter. Continuing, the speaker said :

saparilla invaluable."—Wm. R. Ferree, It gives perfect satisfaction."—Engene I Chatham st., Boston, Mass. Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

when the American people would inhabit the plains "with a little stiffening of the doctrine of election."

By this time the aged delegate was on the floor
and began to speak for himself. He began thus:

The brethren of the Church on Thursday, speaking
of high-standard Presbyterianism, protested agains;
the standard being let down "(to." (Laughter.) I
agree with them. (Laughter.) It has always been
my lot to be among Presbyterians, yet the people who
owned me were Methodists: yet there are good
Christians among the Methodists. For sixty years
I have been a member of the Presbyterian Church.
In 1820 Mr. Pratt went down South to St. Mary's to
preach. He came from the North, and it was down
there that I first heard him, and became capity-atted
with it. Dr. Pratt was, perhaps, one of the strongest
Calvinists that ever lived in his day. I used to go
down to his study and sit down with him and listen
to his welcome words. I was a little surprised that
the doctor (Allem) did not say anything about the
work that has been done in Georgia, but he did speak
about North Carolina and South Carolina, but never
a word the speakers by
Applause For the Negro's SALLY. " with a little stiffening of the doctrine of elecand valleys of Utah. Among the other speakers who gave interesting details of their experiences with the Indians and other inhabitants of the States or Territories in which they labored were Dr. Cook, of Arizona; the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Mexico; the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, synodical superintendent of Arizona; Emanuel Sanchez, of New-Mexico; the Rev. J. M. McLane, of the same Territory, and the Rev. D. N. Allen, of Alaska. There were also present several

dies. To make good

blood, nothing is so

effectual as Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, the

most celebrated

In the morning a prayer-meeting for Home, and Foreign Missions was held in the lecture-room. These ful consideration, the Board resolved that prayer-meetings will be continued during the week. in the opinion of the Board the action of the To-day at 2:30 p. m. there will be presented synodical General Assembly of 1885, directing that women To-day at 2:30 p. m. there will be presented synodical reports and the election of efficers of the Women's Executive Committee. To-morrow the meeting will be for conference of synodical committees and informal discussion on subjects of interest to those devoted to missionary work. Each of these meetings will be preproceeded by a short exercise for prayer and acquaintance. The annual meeting will take place on Friday. There will be two sessions, one at 10 a. m. and another at 2 p. m. Missionary teachers from all parts will present their work, and several Alaskan pupils will take part in the exercises. This committee is auxiliary to the Fresly-terian Board of Home Missions, and its special work is to organize schools in the States and Territories where missionary teachers are so much needed.

The old man spoke with considerable vigor, and his remarks were listened to with attention. They were full of hits about the doctrine of Presbyterianism which were fully appreciated by his hearers. He spid it took an educated man to appreciate the beauties of Calvinism. The doctrine was too strong for uneducated men. More of his remarks in this strain were warmly applauded as they struck home keenly against some of the advocates of a revision or modification of the Confession of Faith, especially some of the New-Yorkers, and were consequently the more appreciated by the steadfast and conservative members of the faith.

B. J. Sanders, of Wilmington, N. C., another boiored delegate, was the next speaker. He appealed for help for his people, who need a public school. Besides preaching every Sunday he edits a paper, and his salary is only \$400 a year. So imperative was the need of a public school in the community where he lives that agreed to give \$50 of his salary to help support one if the Freedmen's Board would give an equal amount. But even this small sum could not be furnished by the Board. After Mr. Sanders's ringing speech, which was frequently applauded, the report of the Standing Committee, including all its recommendations, was unanimously adopted. read by Dr. Ruston, of Dubuque. He said that it was not to be denied that a serious alarm has been created in many minds by the immense and 1885) we have suffered a peaceful invasion by an army more than twice as vast as the estimated Southern Europe and overwhelmed Rome." Shall the same fate befall our Nation? This is the question which many are seriously asking.

The Government tables on immigration show five times the population of the country at the energy of character, and an excellent preacher." close of the Ravolution. Dividing this number into decades, the immense increase of immigration is made apparent. Up to 1821 the statistics were not accurately kept, so that the traveller is not distinguished from the immigrant, though it is estimated that at least 98 per cent of those who came over settled in our territory. Separating the nationalities to which attention has been directed the foundation fact of the problem is obtained.

THE INMIGRATION OF A CENTURY

fore, an appropriate time for advancing the cause of the freedmen. It was his opinion that the best way The table thus formed is as follows: in which to make good citizens of the freedmen was to educate and evangelize them. He referred to criti-cisms upon the Board of Freedom in the Church, and Decade Immigra Germana Scan Ital French Dutch said that it could not be expected to save 7,000,000 souls with \$125,000, including an education to fit them for the every-day duties of life. He thought that if the Board were properly encouraged it would accomplish great things. Dr. Dickey fold an anecdote of a slave who wished to be free so that he might be able to preach the Gospel. The master fixed a price of 2000, and the slave earned the money and bought his freedom. Such a race, Dr. Dickey

The pastor of the church espied an aged colored man in the centre of the church. "I see in the conwere offered as recommendations for adoption by gregation," said he, "the face of that great and good old colored man, Joel Williams, and I want him to come the General Assembly:

1. That the carnest overtures of ten Presbyteries and the wishes of other friends that our Presbyterian thurch consider the spiritual peeds of the foreign population are fully justified by the urgency and extent of those needs. old colored man, Joel Williams, and I want him to come right up here on the platform. The old man, bent with age, tottered to the platform, wiping tears of emotion from his eyes as he ascended the steps. He was escorted to a chair by Dr. Thompson, and sat for several minutes with his eyes covered by his hand-bandlafe. several minutes with his eyes covered by his handkerchief.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Fulton, of Philadelphia, in
the course of his few remarks said that he had always
had a great affection for the negro. In colonial times
his grandfather, who was a slaveholder, had been
saved from a savage's tomahawk by his body-servant,
who thereby placed his own life in imminent peril.

The Rev. Mr. Savage, colored, of Cape Fear, N. C.,
said that Northern people had little knowledge of
said that Northern people had little knowledge of
the actual condition of the negro in the South, else
they would do more for them. He hoped that Dr.
Allen would not be removed from the Roard. Dr.
Allen, he said, had accomplished a little with nothing
to work with. Given something, he would accomplish
wonders.

3. That the future is bright with promise when the Presbyterian Church shall more perfectly organize its work for the immigrant population.

4. That leaving this work to churches and presbyteries will not secure it the attention which it deserves, or past experiences reveal.

5. That as the present secretarial force of the Board of Home Missions is already worked to the limit of its strength, and as an addition to it has been already suggested, a third secretary be selected, whose time shall be devoted to the immigrant population.

6. That this secretary, of like edicial standing with the others, be stationed at some surategic point in the West, to be selected by the wisdom of the Board.

7. That this secretary be a man able to preach in one or more foreign languages—the German, at least.

DEFENDING THE GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.

The Rev. Dr. Ambrose C. Smith, of Galena Ill., the president of the Board of Directors of the future, adding: German Theological School of the Northwest at Dubuque, Iowa, spoke eloquently in support of the report. He said that he had listened to the report with the greatest pleasure, as it was an able, thorough and most exhaustive document, and, he thorough and most exhaustive document, and, he ventured to say, one of the most important ever presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly. Thus, for instance, the commissioners for the first time had learned that 59 per cent of the immigrant population were found west of the Missis-

sippi.
There was one very popular error, he added, in regard to the German immigrants. It was not uncommon to hear them spoken of comprehensively an a beer-diriking, irreligious people. Such was a beer-diriking, irreligious people. Such was not so. The majority of the German immigrants, he declared, were not of that class; on the contrary, they were a God-fearing people. But if the Presbyterians wanted to benefit them, and get them into the Church, they must preach to them in their mother tongue. They must provide pastors who could address them in German. He regretted that he thought to the German immigrant population. When German church had neglected its duty to the German immigrant population. When German churches were organized, however, it was worth noting that they rapidly became self-supporting; the reason for that was that the congregations were an industrious and a provident people. It used to be said the Dutch were taking Holland. The Germans, however, he could tell them, were rapidly taking this country, or at any rate, the northwest portion of it. Where the German planted his feet there he staid. Very few German pastors were paid more than \$300 or \$400 a year. The German school at Dubuque is "on" or \$3,500 a year, and next year the allowance is only \$2,800.

While Dr. Smith was in the midst of a telling sentence Dr. Roberts dropped his graval and as a beer-drinking, irreligious people

the sentence was never finished. But the speaker, while yielding gracefully to the order to adjourn, will have the floor this afternoon when the report comes up for adoption.

JUSTICE FUR AGED MINISTERS.

NOT A PENSION, BUT A SOLEMN DUTY.

SHOULD THE TERM "RELIEF" BE CHANGED FOR SOME OTHER THAT WILL BETTER EXPRESS THE PROPER RELATION OF THE CHURCH

TO A WORTHY CLASS.

One of the causes annually presented to the General Assembly, which never fails to draw forth many expressions of sympathy, is the Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Former Ministers. Dr. T. S. Hamlin, of Washington, the chairman of the Standing Committee, read its comment on the thirty-fourth annual report of the Board. Assolated with Dr. Hamlin on the committee are these ministers: Nathan S. Smith, David Lyon, Cyrus J. Hunter, E. H. Reinhart, Thomas Martin, D. Calkins, S. J. Milliken; with Elders C. A. DeWitt, E. W. Snyder, George Bowman, R. T. Simons, F. E. Hongland, F. P. Hartman, jr. Jeremish Long.

The committee said that an increase of thirtyone families aided by the Board was reported. Several have withdrawn because they no longer need the aid; many of the beneficiaries have died during the year. The present total of families is 615. The report continued:

Of the Ministers' Home at Perth Amboy, with its Of the Ministers' Home at Perth Amboy, with its twenty-eight gursts, we need not speak, as the Assembly saw for fiself on Saturday last. We believe that this happy visit will greatly deepen interest not only in the Home, but in the entire work of which it is a part. Several successive Assemblies have urgently recommended that at least \$150,000 be contributed aunually by the churches for this work. But it has never been done. Recent reports show the following totals of funds received for current use from all sources: 1885, \$97,803.05; 1886, \$120,437.10; *1887, \$136,323.56; 1888, \$129,798.43; 1889, \$127,502.28.

LAY MISSIONARIES TO RECEIVE AID. The committee referred to the action of the last Assembly, which referred to the Board of Relief an overture from the Presbytery of Canton asking that regularly appointed lay missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and their families receive aid from the Board of Relief. After carewho have given themselves to the missionary work be placed on the roll for the benefactions of this Board upon the same conditions as ministers, establishes a precedent upon which lay missionaries commissioned by the Foreign Board should also be placed upon our roll The committee recommended

present for supplying a felt need. The following recommendation was made by the committee, and was heartily applauded by the members of the Assembly.

that this be done as the best method for the

where missionary teachers are so much norded.

THE FRIEND OF IMMIGRANTS.

AN ARMY THAT DEMANDS ATTENTION.

STARTLING FIGURES TAKEN PRON THE GOVERNMENT TABLES ON IMMIGRATION—WHAT

THE CHURCH SHOULD DO.

Dr. John L. Withrow was the chairman of a special committee of five appointed by the General Assembly last year to inquire into the dutes of the Presbyterian Church toward the immigrant population, with special reference to the Germans, Scandinavians, Bohemians and French. The committee included the Rev. Dr. William O. Ruston, the Rev. Adelbert van der Lippe, and Elders S. J. R. McMillan and P. L. Perine.

In the absence of Dr. Withrow, the report was read by Dr. Ruston, of Dubuque. He said that

The genial and efficient secretary of the Board increasing influx of foreigners. Dr. Strong gives of Relief was introduced, after Dr. Hamlin had the fact a forcible presentation when he states made a few remarks emphasizing the recommendathat "during the last four years from 1881 to tions of his committee. Dr Cattell was the president of Lafayette College for twenty years, having previously been the classical professor at that mnumber of Goths and Vandals that swept through stitution. Under his administration the assets of the institution were increased from \$40,000 to \$900,000, mainly by his own exertions. He gave liberally from his own pocket, contributing \$10,000 for one hall, and serving the college for a merely that the total number of foreigners who have nominal salary a large part of the time. Dr. come to this country since the establishment of Cattell is recognized as a "superior scholar, an accomplished and affable gentleman of

In rising to plead for his aged brethren yesterday, Dr. Cattell quoted the statement of Plutarch that Aristides the Just, after a long life of eminent service to the State, died in such poverty that not only could be make no provision for his family, but " he did not leave enough to pay the expenses of his funeral." This reference to the poverty of the great statesman was not merely to show that he was an honest man and had passed with clean hands through his administration of many and important public trusts. Plutarch emphasizes the fact that Aristides had voluntarily turned away from all the business pursuits by which he might have obtained honest wealth. He had done this, not from idleness or for selfish enjoyment, but that he might give to the service of the State his whole time and strength. And this, though it left him poor, bespeaks, says Plutarch, "a great and elevated mind." He then said:

851-70 2.508.244 931.667 24.780 9.231 76.35810.789 371.780 2.948.476 75.508.261.005 (66.830 78.301)17.237

Total. 10.715.47613.125.413.413.04 81.574.310.042 48.305

CONCLUSION REACHED BY THE COMMITTEE.

In view of all its research during the year, the committee reached the following conclusions, which were offered as recommendations for adoption by the General Assembly:

1. That the carnest overtures of ten Presbyteries and the wakes of other friends that our Presbyteries had the wakes of other friends that our Presbyteries haven consider the spiritual peeds of the foreign and the wakes of other friends that our Presbyteries are true for the public of the way born while Washington was President of the was born the Washington was President of the was born the was born the was born the or production. Without imperative duty.

3. That the importance of the work and past surveys of past experiences reveal.

4. That leaving this work to churches and presbyterism (hurch shall more perfectly organize it seeks for the immigrant population.

4. That leaving this work to churches and presbyterism of the most of the most of the servers of past experiences reveal.

5. That as the present secretarial force of the Board of Home Missions is already worked to the limit of Home Missions is already worked to the limit of Home Missions is already worked to the secretary be a man able to preach in the others, be stationed at some strategic point in the West, to be selected by the wisdom of the Board.

7. That this secretary be a man able to preach in the others, be stationed at some strategic point in the West, to be selected by the wisdom of the Board.

7. That this secretary be a man able to preach in the others, be stationed at some strategic point in the work of the foreign languages—the Gergan, at least.

There is a class of mon at the precise when have the which have a law of the man of present and the public good than that which has been dide to me this fact. Let me quote it. "In case of the name of the language provided th There is a class of men at the present day (you know whom my thoughts are the class who have you

Dr. Cattell said that he was hopeful for the

The Church will never give up its Boart of Min-isterial Relief. It may give to it another name-one that shall more distinctively represent its aim and object, and the speaker was sure that the Church would enlarge the administration of the board along the lines of a retiring allowance, or an anuity or a pension, which the worn out veteran might draw without a thought of his being a recipient of charity, and without the necessity of annually amearing before a De-

Hood's Saissparilla 100 8980A relloasno

Dubuque is sun for \$3,500 a year, and next year the allowance is only \$2,800.

While Dr. Smith was in the midst of a telling sentence. Dr. Roberts dropped his gavel, and Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists.



STAMPING AND EMBROIDERY.

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me!" "I know exactly how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing allments. Why! it cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave and painful maladies peculiar to our sex, by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be promptly refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

boon, being unequated as an appetizing cordial and lestorates some as a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Copyright, 1888, by World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.



SICK HEADACHE Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indiges tion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS. They are the Original Little Liver Pills. Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. As a LIVER PILL, Unequaled!

ONE PELLET A DOSE! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST,

of all the great agencies of the Church, to engage the attention of the brethren! The recommendations of the committee were adopted after Dr. Cattell's address

THE MODERATOR IN GREAT DEMAND.

MANY OF HIS PRIENDS WANT HIM TO REMAIN AT LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY - GTHERS

URGING HIM TO RETURN TO NEW-YORK. Dr. Roberts, Moderator of the Assembly, is now the president of the Lake Forest University at Chicago, as has already been stated in The Tribune. For a long time the Board of Home Missions, of which he was formerly a secretary, has tried to get him to return. His election as Moderator, added to his excellent work at Lake Forest, has induced his friends there to agree to raise \$500,000 if he will consent to remain. Roberts has stated that if the money is raised he will continue at the university; if not, he will come to New-York. One man has promised to give \$100,000 if other friends of the university will raise \$409,000. This will probably be done and Dr. Roberts will remain in the Chicago Presbytery, much to the regret of his many friends in the East, as well as those interested in the progress of Home Missions. The Assembly was asked yesterday to adopt a recommendation to the effect that a new secretary should be selected by the Home Board who is able to preach in one or more foreign languages, in the German at Past. But whether or not Dr. Roberts can preach in German his thorough knewledge of the Home Mission field will warrand his election if the half-million is field will in the Chicago Presbytery, much to the regret of hi his election if the half-million is not raised

CITY EVANGELIZATION NEGLECTED. A CITY PASTOR TELLS WHEREIN THE PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH IS WEAK.

"City evangelization has been neglected too much," said the pastor of a Presbyterian church in this city the other day to a Tribune reporter. " Especially is this true of the city of New-York. In 1845 there were thirty-eight Presbyterian churches here; in 1885, there were forty-one; a net gain in forty years of three churches, while the population had increased over a million. We have helped other denominations, we have been the backbone of the work of the New-York City Mission, a most admirable work; but it is not the Presbyterian Church. Our policy has been un-Presbyterian. We have allowed the weak churches to die, or to lead a miserable existence, when the very essence of our polity is that the strong should support the weak. New-York lives on a truck, but our great Presbyterian Church here. has gone on the theory that New-York was a staid country town with an unchanging population. Only recently have the methods changed, and the work shows a gratifying increase. The plan of allowing a downtown church to give up its plant and move uptown to a more eligible site; the plan of allowing a struggling church in a downtown district to pay its own way, do its own work, and gradually to die out; the plan of looking upon a downtown church as a mission enterprise to be coddled and nursed, with no expectation of the child ever reaching maturity; all these are un-Presbyterian and un-Coristian. Presbyterianism, if it is anything, is a churchly church. It believes in a church as a centre. No downtown church should be allowed to move uptown; let the people establish a new church, but hold on to the old, as a centre of influence; this is what Presbyterianism has failed, till recently, to do in this city. Nay more, the Church, if it is to deal successfully with this problem must put men and money into these old contres-two, three, or more men in one field-and work the field thoroughly, a work which no one man or church can do alone. The planting of new churches in the rapidly growing portions of the city, is as pecessary as the re-invigorating the old. We must keep abreast of the age we have the money, the machinery, all we need is wise direction and judicious management, and the problem of city evangelization bids fair to be solved. No one church can solve it no one method is sufficient to meet the demands which a constantly increasing fiveign population makes upon the liberality, the picty, the consecration of the Church of Christ in our city. The Presbyterian Church is well equipped to do her part of the work but she needs to live up to her principles.

"This is a danger and it threatens to impair the aggressive work of the Church; the sum total of the andidates at present reported as in training for the Presbyterian ministry is larger than for some years, but t is totally insufficient to meet the ever-increasing demands of a progressive body like the Presbyterian Church. The Church is growing, not so rapidly as church. The Church is growing, not so rapidly as the Methodist or the Baptist, but at a rate far surpassing the ability of the ministry to keep pace with it. Since 1800 the population of the country has increased fifteen times, while membership in the Presbyterian Church has increased fifty times, but the Presbyterian idea of government, of policy, of exangelization, of planting and maintaining churches, not missions. We have too much machinery, too few men; too many ministers engaged in adding up columns of figures and gathering statistics, all of which should be done by laymen, and too few preaching the Gospel and gathering souls; our time in Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly is largely occupied with offing the machinery, when the real need is for the anointing of the Spirit.

"At the last meeting of the Synod of New-York a goodly portion of the morning session was occupied in discussing the weighty question, whether the record of a Presbytery which was printed was a fair record of a Presbytery which was printed was a fair record of the proceedings! The younger generation of ministers, while holding to all that is grand and good in the old conservative Church, are growing restive under these restrictions of mini and aniae and cummin, while the great problem of reaching the masses is almost wholly neglected. In wealth, in position, in brains, in plety, the Presbyterian body stands, if not at the front of all others, at least very close to the first the Methodist or the Baptist, but at a rate far sur-

place. A church that can raise in a single year \$800,000 for Home Missions, and \$900,000 for Foreign Missions, and \$750,000 for Ministerial Relief, not to mention vast sums for other causes, neel not make any apology for its existence; but with our spirantal system, so perfectly in keeping with the independent, common-sense idea of the American people, we should do vastly more."

DISCUSSING THE WOODROW CASES. BOTH SIDES PRESENTED AT THE SOUTHERN AS-SEMBLY.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20.-The General Assembly of Southern Presbyterians met this morning at 9 o'clock. The Standing Committee on Sabbath Observance submitted its report, which described the greatest foes to the Sabhath to be Sunday trains, Sunday saloons, and Sunday newspapers. A motion that each member of the Assembly be allowed five minutes to discuss the report to be submitted to-morrow on the co-operation of the Northern and Southern Assembles excited considerable discussion, being opposed by large number of delegates, who did not think any re-striction should be placed upon the expression of pinions. The motion was finally adopted. Asheville,

The report of the committee appointed to examine the minutes of the Synod of South Carolina brought on a warm discussion on Dr. Woodrow and evolution which has been brewing since the beginning of the which has been brewing since the channes of the session. This committee recommended that the minutes be approved with one exception, and this related to the Synod's action with reference to the Presbytery of Charleston. This Presbytery passed a resolution announcing that the last Assembly had declared the views held by Dr. Woodrow as to the origin of Adam's body to be contrary to the standards of the Church; that the decision of the Assembly was conclusive; and that all further public contending against that decision should cease. The committee reported to day that the action of the Presbytery in passing this resolution was "unwise, irregular and unconstitutional." The report was adopted by the Synod. The committee of the General Assembly in its report upon the minutes of the Synod to-day recommended: First, that the action of the Presbytery to be unwise; and, second, that its action be disapproved, together with all its reasons, in so far as it declares the resolution of the Presbytery to be irregular and unconstitutional.

The Rev. J. C. Wheling, of South Carolina, moved that the minutes of the Synod of South Carolina, moved that the minutes of the Synod of South Carolina be approved. He regretted that a purely secular and ecclesiastical court. The decision referred to, he said, was not binding in any other case whatever than Dr. Woodrow's and could not be taken as a precedent in any other case. The matter was then suspended until to-morrow, when a lively discussion is expected. session. This committee recommended that the min-

WHY DOES MAYOR GRANT DELAY!

POLITICIANS PUZZLED - COMMISSIONER BREM NAN'S FRIENDS DESPONDENT.

The political wiseacres about the uptown clubs and hotels last evening were not a little puzzled at Mayor Grant's failure to announce any of his appoint. ments yesterday, and especially at his positive denial that he intended to make Register Slevin Police Commissioner in place of Stephen B. French. It so upset the predictions which were hazarded recently that no Tammany leader of importance could be found willing to risk another guess.

Commissioner Brennan's friends are greatly dis-ouraged to learn that to Walter Stanton has been couraged to learn that to Walter Stanton has been offered Mr. Brennan's place as Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and he has declined it. They take it to mean that Mr. Grant does not intend to retain their favorite, but will look for another man of Mr. Stanton's stamp. There was a prevalent impression last evening that the Mayor will still further delay his appointment, awaiting developments of a nature which nobody is willing to describe. There is, however, a growing confidence that two of the new Police Justices will be Republicans, notwithstanding the Mayor's declaration of Friday last that he would take all his applittees from Tammany Hall hereafter.

The trial of William E. Howard, the father in-law on Mrs. Olive E. Fround and the associate of Mrs. Freund and others in the Electric Sugar Company, was begun yesterlay before Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions. Mrs. Freund and Mrs. Howard were taken from the Tombs, and sat in the mar of the court room while the jurors were examined. The defendant was at one time a ciergyman. His counsel, W. F. Hewe, of this city, and H. J. Matthews, of Ann Arbor. Mich., examined the jury. Assistant District-Attorney Pavis conducted the prosecution. Four jurors were secured before yesterday's session closed.

THE MUBDERER CAUGHT AT LAST.

Police Captain Berghold and his detectives of the Vest One-hundredth-st. squad spent most of Sundar icht and yesterday in searching for Charles Wilson. he young truckdriver who murdered his wife in West highty-first-st. The murderer was captured last night highty-first-st. Inc and was locked up in the One-hundredth-st. police station. The body of the murdered woman lay yesterday in the house of her finither. Mrs. Rauch, near the place where she was killed. John Sinning, her cousin, who was in her company when she was shot down, was remanded to the custody when she was shot down, was remanded to the custody.

PINED FOR EMPLOYING AN ALIEN AS MATE. Cleveland, Ohio, May 20,-The master, or owner, of the schooner Sophia Minch was fined by the local inspectors at this port on Saturday in the sum of \$303 for employing an alien as an officer on board the boat.

Dr. F. G. Kelty, Alderton, W. T. asys: "I have preserted it in a large number of cases of reallessness at night and network discharges generally, and also in cases of indigestion caused by lack of sufficient gastric juice of the stomach with market access, and consider it one of the best remedies known is in professional world."